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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/679,861	10/06/2003	Craig Ogg	61135/P023US/10303235	3194
29053 7590 06/25/2008 FULBRIGHT & JAWORSKI L.L.P. 2200 ROSS AVENUE SUITE 2800 DALLAS, TX 75201-2784				
EXAMINER				
LIOU, ERIC				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
3628				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
06/25/2008		PAPER		

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/679,861

**Applicant(s)**

OGG, CRAIG

**Examiner**

Eric Liou

**Art Unit**

3628

**Period for Reply** -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 February 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13 and 15-38 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 23-28 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-13, 15-22 and 29-38 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Status of Claims***

1. Applicant has amended claims 1-4, 8-11, 15-18, 29, 32 and added claims 34-38. Claim 14 is cancelled and claims 23-28 are withdrawn. Thus, claims 1-13 and 15-38 remain pending and are presented for examination.

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

2. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 2/20/08 has been entered.

### ***Response to Arguments***

3. Applicant's arguments filed 2/20/08 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

4. Regarding claims 1 and 8, Applicant argues, "Liechti does not store a parameter for each user, but rather stores limits for each meter." Liechti teaches storing parameters for a user at the meter (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9). However, Ryan teaches storing parameters for each of a plurality of customers in a mailing system (Ryan: paragraphs 0022; 0028). It is the combination of Liechti in view of Ryan that teaches all of the limitations of claims 1 and 8. See art rejection below.

5. Regarding claim 29, Applicant argues that Liechti does not disclose the limitations," (a) determining, based on the selected user's postage usage parameter, if sufficient postage is available to fulfill the request for the selected user, and (b) determining if sufficient postage is available from the available postage balance of said postage meter used for evidencing postage to fulfill the request for the selected user. The Examiner disagrees. Liechti teaches (a) determining, based on the selected user's postage usage parameter, if sufficient postage is available to fulfill the request for the selected user (Liechti: col. 5, lines 22-27; col. 7, lines 1-4 and 14-18; The step of terminating the meter's ability to evidence postage when the ascending register reaches the postage amount limit implies that there is a step of determining whether there is sufficient postage to fulfill the request for the selected user. For example, when the postage limit is reached, it is determined that the user does not have sufficient postage available to fulfill a request.) and (b) determining if sufficient postage is available from the available postage balance of said postage meter used for evidencing postage to fulfill the request for the selected user (Liechti: col. 5, lines 22-27; col. 7, lines 1-4 and 14-18; The step of checking if the ascending register reaches the postage amount limit includes the step of determining if sufficient postage is available.). See art rejection below.

6. Regarding claim 6, Applicant argues a prima facie case of obviousness has not been met in the 35 USC § 103 rejection because the combination of references does not teach all elements of independent claim 1, from which claim 6 depends on. The Examiner disagrees for the reasons described above and in the art rejection.

7. Regarding claim 12, Applicant argues a prima facie case of obviousness has not been met in the 35 USC § 103 rejection because the combination of references does not teach all elements

of independent claim 8, from which claim 12 depends on. The Examiner disagrees for the reasons described above and in the art rejection.

8. Regarding claim 15, Applicant argues the combination of Liechti and Manduley does not disclose, “a system for controlling postage usage that comprises at least two postage evidencing meters with at least one postage evidencing meter of said at least two postage evidencing meters separately storing at least one postage usage parameter for each use of a plurality of users.” However, Applicant fails to specifically point out reasons why Liechti and Manduley fail to teach the above-mentioned limitations. Applicant further argues, “Liechti does not store a parameter for each user, but rather stores limits for each meter.” The Examiner notes, Liechti teaches storing parameters for a user at the meter (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9). Ryan teaches storing parameters for each of a plurality of customers in a mailing system (Ryan: paragraphs 0022; 0028). It is the combination of Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley that teaches all of the limitations of claim 15. See art rejection below.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

9. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

10. Claims 1-13, 15-22, and 29-38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

11. Claim 1 recites the limitation, “a processor operable to access said authorization database and limit the ability of a user of the plurality of users to evidence postage using the meter in

accordance with the associated parameter.” It is unclear which parameter is the “associated parameter” because an entry in the authorization database may include more than one parameter.

12. Claim 8 recites the limitation, “wherein the parameter limits an ability of the associated user to evidence postage using the meter...” in lines 8-9. It is unclear which parameter limits the user when there is more than one parameter. Also, it is unclear which user of the plurality of users is the “associated user”.

13. Claim 15 recites the phrase “the selected user” in line 13. It is unclear who the “selected user” is when there are a plurality of users.

14. Claim 29 recites the limitation “said postage meter” in lines 11-12 (step b). There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. In addition, the claim recites the phrase “the selected user” throughout the claim. It is unclear who the “selected user” is when there are a plurality of users.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

15. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

16. Claims 1-5, 7-11, 13, and 29-37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liechti et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,715,164 in view of Ryan, JR., U.S. Publication No. 2002/0026430.

17. **As per claim 1**, Liechti teaches a postage evidencing meter comprising:

an authorization database having an entry, wherein the entry is associated with a user, and the entry includes at least one parameter (Liechti: Fig. 2, "220", "230", and "240"; col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-44), wherein the parameter limits an ability of the associated user to evidence postage using the meter (Liechti: col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-44),

a processor operable to access said authorization database and limit the user's ability to evidence postage using the meter in accordance with the associated parameter (Liechti: Fig. 1, "103"; Fig. 2, "201"; col. 3, lines 46-67; col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-65).

18. Liechti does not explicitly teach storing a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the plurality of users.

19. Ryan teaches storing a plurality of customer account files in an account database in a mailpiece processing system wherein each account file is associated with a different customer (Ryan: Fig. 1, "134"; paragraphs 0022; 0028).

20. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the meter of Liechti to have included storing a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the plurality of users as taught by Ryan for the advantage of providing a flexible postage metering system that can process mail for a plurality of customers. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the postage system of Liechti the ability to store a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the plurality of users as taught by Ryan since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

21. **As per claim 2**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a maximum postage amount that a user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9, “postage amount limit”).
22. **As per claim 3**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a period of time during which a user is allowed to use the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).
23. **As per claim 4**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes: a maximum postage amount that a user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage over a selected period of time (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).
24. **As per claim 5**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further teaches the postage evidencing meter further comprising: a user interface (Liechti: Figure 2, “207” and “215”; col. 4, lines 4-10); a printer (Liechti: Figure 2, “250”; col. 4, lines 12-15); and a security module (Liechti: Figure 2, “250”; col. 4, lines 15-17).
25. **As per claim 7**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further teaches the authorization database is coupled to the meter via a communication link to a remote postage information system (Liechti: Fig. 1; col. 5, lines 5-9 – The Examiner interprets data center 15 to be the remote postage information system.).
26. **As per claim 8**, Liechti teaches a system for controlling postage usage, comprising:  
at least one postage evidencing meter comprising a processor, and a communication module for providing a communication link between the postage evidencing meter and a postage



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information system (Liechti: Figures 1-2; col. 3, lines 46-67 – The Examiner interprets internal modem 205 to be the communication module and data center 15 to be a postage information system.);

wherein the postage information system includes a database for storing at least one postage usage parameter for a user of the meter (Liechti: Fig. 2, “220”, “230”, and “240”; col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-44),

wherein the parameter limits an ability of the associated user to evidence postage using the meter (Liechti: col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-44); and

wherein the processor is operable to access said database through said communication module to limit the ability of a user to evidence postage in accordance with the associated parameter (Liechti: Fig. 1, “103”; Fig. 2, “201”; col. col. 3, lines 46-67; col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-65).

27. Liechti does not teach separately storing information for each user of a plurality of users.

28. Ryan teaches storing a plurality of customer account files in an account database in a mailpiece processing system wherein each account file is associated with a different customer (Ryan: Fig. 1, “134”; paragraphs 0022; 0028).

29. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti to have included separately storing information for each user of a plurality of users as taught by Ryan for the advantage of providing a flexible postage metering system that can process mail for a plurality of customers. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the postage system of Liechti the ability to store a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the

plurality of users as taught by Ryan since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

30. **As per claim 9**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the system of claim 8 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a maximum postage amount that a user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9, “postage amount limit”).

31. **As per claim 10**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the system of claim 8 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a period of time during which a user is allowed to use the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).

32. **As per claim 11**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the system of claim 8 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameters include: a maximum postage amount that a selected user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage during a selected period of time (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).

33. **As per claim 13**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the system of claim 8 as described above. Liechti further teaches the communications link is a wireline link (Liechti: col. 3, lines 50-52).

34. **As per claim 29**, Liechti teaches a method for controlling postage usage comprising:  
storing at least one postage usage parameter for a user in a postage usage database  
(Liechti: Figure 2, “220”, “230”, and “240”; col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-9), wherein said

postage usage parameters establish postage evidencing limits for the user (Liechti: col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-9);

receiving a request to evidence postage from the selected user (Liechti: col. 7, lines 2-4; col. 12, lines 22-24; col. 13, lines 21-24 - The creation of a user account with postal funds is a request received to evidence postage from a selected user.);

(a) determining, based on the selected user's postage usage parameter, if sufficient postage is available to fulfill the request for the selected user (Liechti: col. 5, lines 22-27; col. 7, lines 1-4 and 14-18; The step of terminating the meter's ability to evidence postage when the ascending register reaches the postage amount limit implies that there is a step of determining whether there is sufficient postage to fulfill the request for the selected user. For example, when the postage limit is reached, it is determined that the user does not have sufficient postage available to fulfill a request.);

(b) determining if sufficient postage is available from the available postage balance of said postage meter used for evidencing postage to fulfill the request for the selected user (Liechti: col. 5, lines 22-27; col. 7, lines 1-4 and 14-18; The step of checking if the ascending register reaches the postage amount limit includes the step of determining if sufficient postage is available.);

evidencing a requested postage amount if said (a) determining is affirmative and if said (b) determining is affirmative (Liechti: col. 2, lines 38-41; col. 7, lines 4-6);

recording postage usage for the selected user in the postage usage database (Liechti: col. 7, lines 4-6; col. 12, lines 22-24); and

deducting an amount of postage used to fulfill the request for the selected user from the available postage balance (Liechti: col. 7, lines 4-6).

35. Liechti does not teach separately storing information for each of a plurality of users.

36. Ryan teaches storing a plurality of customer account files in an account database in a mailpiece processing system wherein each account file is associated with a different customer (Ryan: Fig. 1, "134"; paragraphs 0022; 0028).

37. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the method of Liechti to have included separately storing information for each of a plurality of users as taught by Ryan for the advantage of providing a flexible postage metering system that can process mail for a plurality of customers. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the postage system of Liechti the ability to store a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the plurality of users as taught by Ryan since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

38. **As per claim 30**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the method of claim 29 as described above. Liechti further teaches authenticating the selected user (Liechti: col. 7, lines 34-39).

39. **As per claim 31**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the method of claim 29 as described above. Liechti further teaches receiving a request to configure parameters for the selected user (Liechti: col. 6, lines 62-67; col. 7, lines 1-9); and modifying postage usage limits in the postage usage database (Liechti: column 7, lines 4-9).

40. **As per claim 32**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the method of claim 31 as described above. Liechti further teaches the usage limit is a maximum amount of postage that can be evidenced for the user (Liechti: col. 7, lines 6-9).

41. **As per claim 33**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the method of claim 29 as described above. Liechti further teaches receiving a request to purchase postage for the selected user (Liechti: col. 12, lines 22-24 – The Examiner interprets storing funds on the user's account to imply receiving a request to purchase postage.); and adding a purchased postage value to the postage usage database for the selected user (Liechti: col. 12, lines 22-24).

42. **As per claim 34**, Liechti further teaches wherein the at least one parameter comprises at least one of time and amount (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9).

43. **As per claim 35**, Liechti further teaches wherein the at least one parameter comprises at least two parameters (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9).

44. **As per claim 36**, Liechti further teaches wherein the at least one parameter comprises at least one of time and amount (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9).

45. **As per claim 37**, Liechti further teaches wherein the at least one parameter comprises at least two parameters (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9).

46. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liechti et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,715,164 in view of Ryan, JR., U.S. Publication No. 2002/0026430 and further in view of Meadors et al., U.S. Publication No. 2004/0194154.

47. **As per claim 6**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the postage evidencing meter of claim 1 as described above. Liechti further the authorization database (Liechti: Fig. 2, "220", "230", and

"240"; col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-9). Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach a removable storage device.

48. Meadors teaches a removable storage device (Meadors: paragraph 0006).

49. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the postage evidencing meter of Liechti in view of Ryan to have included a removable storage device as taught by Meadors for the advantage of providing a postage system that is more versatile.

50. Claims 12, 15-22, and 38 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liechti et al., U.S. Patent No. 5,715,164 in view of Ryan, JR., U.S. Publication No. 2002/0026430 and further in view of Manduley, U.S. Publication No. 2004/0098354.

51. **As per claim 12**, Liechti in view of Ryan teaches the system of claim 8 as described above. Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach the communication link is a wireless link.

52. Manduley teaches the communication link is a wireless link (Manduley: paragraph 0039).

53. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti in view of Ryan to have included the communication link is a wireless link as taught by Manduley for the advantage of providing a convenient way for postage meters to communicate with one another.

54. **As per claim 15**, Liechti teaches a system for controlling postage usage, comprising:  
at least two postage evidencing meters (Liechti: Fig. 1; col. 3, lines 47-49), each meter having a processor and a communication module for providing a communication link (Liechti:

Fig. 2, "201" and "205"; col. 3, lines 58-62), at least one postage evidencing meter of said at least two postage evidencing meters storing at least one postage usage parameter for a user,

wherein said postage usage parameters define different postage evidencing limits with respect to the user (Liechti: Figure 2, "220", "230", and "240"; col. 3, lines 61-66; col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-65),

wherein at least one postage usage parameter for the user is exchanged via the communication link (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9), and

wherein the processor of the meter receiving said postage usage parameter controls the selected user's ability to evidence postage using the receiving meter in accordance with the received postage usage parameter (Liechti: Fig. 1, "103"; Fig. 2, "201"; col. 3, lines 46-67; col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-65).

55. Liechti does not teach storing separate information for each of a plurality of users; and a communication link that allows for the exchange of information between at least two meters.

56. Ryan teaches storing a plurality of customer account files in an account database in a mailpiece processing system wherein each account file is associated with a different customer (Ryan: Fig. 1, "134"; paragraphs 0022; 0028).

57. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti to have included storing separate information for each of a plurality of users as taught by Ryan for the advantage of providing a flexible postage metering system that can process mail for a plurality of customers. Moreover, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include in the postage system of Liechti the ability to store a plurality of entries, wherein each entry is associated with a user of the

plurality of users as taught by Ryan since the claimed invention is merely a combination of old elements, and in the combination each element merely would have performed the same function as it did separately, and one of ordinary skill in the art would have recognized that the results of the combination were predictable.

58. Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach a communication link that allows for the exchange of information between at least two meters.

59. Manduley teaches a communication link that allows for the exchange of information between at least two meters (Manduley: paragraph 0039).

60. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti in view of Ryan to have included a communication link that allows for the exchange of information between at least two meters as taught by Manduley for the advantage of effectively transmitting and updating data between meters without the need for connecting to a remote data center.

61. **As per claim 16**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a maximum postage amount that the selected user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-26).

62. **As per claim 17**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameter includes a maximum amount of postage that can be evidenced by the selected user during a selected period of time (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).



63. **As per claim 18**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches the parameters include: a maximum postage amount that the selected user is allowed to use on the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 22-26); and a period of time during which the selected user is allowed to use the meter to evidence postage (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9 and 33-55).

64. **As per claim 19**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach the communication link is a wireless link.

65. Manduley further teaches the communication link is a wireless link (Manduley: paragraph 0039).

66. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley to have included the communication link is a wireless link as taught by Manduley for the advantage of providing a convenient way for postage meters to communicate with one another.

67. **As per claim 20**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches the communications link is a wireline link (Liechti: col. 3, lines 50-52).

68. **As per claim 21**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches using cryptographic techniques (Liechti: column 8, lines 17-29). Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach the communication link is used to transfer postage values securely between the at least two meters. Manduley further

teaches the communication link is used to transfer postage values securely between the at least two meters (Manduley: paragraphs 0030-0031).

69. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley to have included the communication link is used to transfer postage values securely between the at least two meters as taught by Manduley for the advantage of effectively transmitting and updating data between meters without the need for connecting to a remote data center.

70. **As per claim 22**, Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley teaches the system of claim 15 as described above. Liechti further teaches the exchange of postage usage parameters (Liechti: column 5, lines 5-9). Liechti in view of Ryan does not teach an exchange between two meters is bi-directional. Manduley further teaches an exchange between two meters is bi-directional (Manduley: paragraphs 0034-0037 – The Examiner notes, one meter can send funds to another meter and vice versa.).

71. It would have been prima facie obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified the system of Liechti in view of Ryan and further in view of Manduley to have included an exchange between two meters is bi-directional as taught by Manduley for the advantage of effectively transmitting and updating data between meters without the need for connecting to a remote data center.

72. **As per claim 38**, Liechti further teaches wherein the at least one parameter comprises at least two parameters (Liechti: col. 5, lines 5-9).

***Conclusion***

The Examiner has cited particular portions of the references as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the Applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested that the Applicant, in preparing the responses, fully consider the references in entirety as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric Liou whose telephone number is (571)270-1359. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9:00-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hayes can be reached on 571-272-6708. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Art Unit: 3628

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